This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Drug platforms			
Clustered, regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) editing to rapidly generate stem cell models for disease	A comparison of genome editing technologies suggests CRISPR-based systems could be more efficient for generating stem cell models for disease than systems that use transcription activator–like effector nucleases (TALENs). In a human pluripotent stem cell line, CRISPR systems introduced mutant alleles at 7 genomic loci with an efficiency of 51%–79%, whereas TALENs had an efficiency of 0%–34%. Next steps include determining the off-target effects of CRISPR-based genome editing.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Ding, Q. <i>et al.</i> <i>Cell Stem Cell</i> ; published online April 4, 2013; doi:10.1016/j.stem.2013.03.006 Contact: Kiran Musunuru, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. e-mail: kiranmusunuru@gmail.com
	SciBX 6(16); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.399 Published online April 25, 2013		